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A Specific for DYSPEPSIA and DISEASES of the KIDNEYS.

HAS been used with most gratifying success in many obstinate cases. Prof. F. W. Clark, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cincinnati says this water "belongs to the same class with that of the Alleghany Springs, of Virginia," the medicinal virtues of which are too well known to be stated here. Those who desire to try this famous water are referred to Captain C. W. Boyd, Levanua, Ohio; Captain C. M. Holloway, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Raabe, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in half barrels and pugs by GUR. SIMMONS, Proprietor, m2d4wtf Aberdeen, Ohio.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

ORGANIZATION OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Its Motto: "The Home Market to the Home Producer"—Its Object: "To Secure and Maintain Protection to American Labor and Industries."

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Pursuant to a call of the eastern pig-iron association, a large number of prominent manufacturers in all branches of trade from various parts of the country met at the Astor house for the purpose of effecting a general organization, with a view to protection and opposition to free trade. Among those present were a large number of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and practical mechanics.

Henry S. Eckert, who was called to the chair, opened the meeting by saying: "Our intention is to form a new association, including merchants, manufacturers and laborers in all the leading branches of business in the United States. The labor of the organization will be to secure adequate tariff protection for American industries. We propose that both home capital and home labor shall be fairly protected from foreign competition, and for this purpose invite men in all parts of the country to co-operate with us for the mutual benefit of all concerned."

Mr. Budlong and several others made remarks, the gist of which was that the organization should be based on a broad foundation, leaving to the various existing trade associations all questions of detail. Membership should be comprehensive, and not confined to any interest, party, class or geographical limit, and its motto should be: "The home market to the home producer." The aim of the association should be to enlighten the public mind by presenting and enforcing in every fair and honorable way the general argument in favor of protection. The idea is to organize tariff clubs in all large cities in the United States, and then send delegates to a general council. It was shown how the Cobden Club, of London, during Garfield's administration, under the guise of American Free Trade Leagues, started out with the circulation of a large amount of free trade documents antagonistic to American industry.

A committee on permanent organization was then appointed by the chairman, to whom was referred the draft of a constitution and by laws of the association. The committee reported a constitution consisting of eight clauses. The first provided that the name of the organization shall be "The American Protective Tariff Association." The second clause says that "the object of the association shall be to secure and maintain protection to American labor and American industries." The third clause provided that every person favoring this object shall be eligible to membership.

Mr. A. G. Schoff, representing the labor interests, offered the following resolution: "That the association is opposed to the importation of labor under contract as injurious to the interests of American labor." The resolution was adopted, and it will be forwarded to Senator Blair, chairman of the senate committee on education and labor.

Cameron and Butler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The re-election of Don Cameron to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, and the effort of some of his party associates to have his friendship for Senator Butler, of South Carolina, count against him, revives the story of the Butler-Patterson contest, in which Cameron took the side of Butler and defeated Patterson's effort to capture the seat. Many people couldn't understand Cameron's position, but the truth is that old Simon, the father of Don, was at the bottom of the matter, using his influence for Butler.

When the contest became prominent, old Simon hurried to Washington and interviewed his son in this manner: "Don, I want you to see that justice is done Senator Butler. Thirty years ago, my uncle, Judge Butler, then a United States Senator from South Carolina, was one of the most influential men in his party and was chairman of the committee on contested seats. My right to a seat was contested, and, though the senate was strongly democratic Judge Butler stood up against his party associates and secured me a just decision, and I got the seat. That was thirty years ago, but I don't want a Cameron to permit an injustice to be done to Senator Butler's nephew, whose seat is now contested. If Butler is not fairly elected a senator, of course I ask nothing for him; but if he is entitled to the place do not let any party feeling keep you from helping give it to him."

Don voted and worked for Butler, and though the senate was republican he was given the seat and the second generation of senators are as warm friends as was the father and uncle. When Cameron's health was very bad Butler paired with him and asserted his determination to do so and continue the pair as long as Cameron desired, even though the senate was a tie, and Butler by taking advantage of his friend's illness could have thrown the senate into the hands of his own party.

This story was told in Harrisburg, but the partisans who tried to use it to the prejudice of Don Cameron signally failed.

Mr. Everts' Valuable Advice.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The World says: "A prominent New York lawyer says that a leading lawyer of New York charged at the time of the Erie scandals with giving corrupt advice to Fisk & Gould, and who was tried by a committee of the bar association, produced in his defense an opinion by Wm. M. Everts, saying that what was he had acted upon, and also a check for \$50,000 drawn by Fisk & Gould to Everts' order, which he said was the pay for that opinion. The case was dropped."

ALBION, Mich., Jan. 19.—Ed Carver, driver for the Albion house, was shot by Frank Havens, the son of the postmaster. The wound is serious but not fatal. Carver's too intimate relations with Havens' wife is given as the reason for the shooting.

Murderers Indicted.

HAMILTON, O., Jan. 19.—George Schneider, the Dartrtown murderer, and Ida Flick, the Middletown murderer, have been indicted for murder in the first degree.

MENKEN'S USEFUL DUMMY.

Particulars of the Murderer's Escape From the Binghamton Jail.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 19.—There is much interest manifested here over the escape from jail of murderer Menken. Sheriff Brown, who came in office January 1, had gone to Wellsboro, Pa., to see George Travis executed, leaving the prisoners in charge of two inexperienced officers, Fred and Jacob Ockerman. Menken had the run of the south corridor of the jail, except at night, then he was locked in a cell. All the other prisoners had the run of the corridor. Fred Ockerman went on duty Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. He was in charge of the prisoner. Ockerman is sure he was in the corridor after 10 o'clock, so the manner of his escape seems clear. Mrs. Brown, wife of the sheriff, also confirms the statement that Menken was all right after 10, and her little boy, two or three years old, was taken away from the door where he was talking to or playing with the prisoner near to, if not after that hour. After that hour Ockerman had some business matters to attend to, and went to the office and wrote some letters. Somewhere in the neighborhood of 11 he went into the hall. Looking into the corridor through the grated door which leads to it from the hall, he saw that the door of Menken's cell was closed. He then pulled the lever, which locks the cell with a clasp. Opening then the door which enters the corridor, he went in and put the lock also in its place in the staple. At this time the bed seemed to have the prisoner in it. Soon after Ockerman had secured the cell door Harmon Whitbeck, of Chenango Forks, came to the corridor and told him he guessed he would go to bed if he, Ockerman, would show him his room. Mr. Whitbeck is a friend of Sheriff Brown, and has been engaged in business operations with him. He came to transact some business and also to stay while the sheriff went to Wellsboro. Mr. Ockerman, having the door leading from the corridor to the hall open, as was his custom when the prisoner was locked in his cell, got a light and showed Mr. Whitbeck to a room on the second floor of the house. At the room he stopped and talked some minutes with Mr. Whitbeck. Returning again to the corridor, he sat down in a chair near the door and read from a book or magazine, as had been his wont while at his vigil. He thinks it was only a few minutes, but doubtless time slipped faster than he was aware of. At any rate, when he gave the alarm Mr. Whitbeck had retired and was asleep. When Ockerman first became suspicious that something was wrong he had spoken to Menken, calling him William, and got no answer. He then took the broom, and putting it through the little aperture in the door for handing in and out things to the cell, punched the bed clothes. He was not long in finding that there was no flesh and bones beneath it, but all that there was there was a dummy. Menken had never entered his cell, but had concealed himself in one of the other cells, none of which were closed or locked, and when Ockerman left, leaving the corridor door open, he slipped out and escaped through the outside door. There is no clue to his hiding place. The sheriff has offered \$1,000 reward. Scouting parties are scouring the vicinity and all places for miles in every direction. Every road leading from the city is guarded.

Armed Roughs Defy Citizens.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 19.—Since the completion of the Oregon railway and the Navigation and Short Line railroad to the town of Huntington that town has been overrun with gamblers, thieves and desperate characters. They finally became so bold in their operations as to alarm the law-abiding citizens, who finally held a mass meeting attended by over 300 citizens. Resolutions were adopted notifying the desperadoes to leave town immediately or abide the consequences. The notice was served on the roughs who, instead of obeying, organized and armed themselves and positively refused to leave. Latest accounts are to the effect that the roughs are still defying the citizens. The sheriff of Baker county, Ore., with a large posse, is at Huntington and a serious collision is feared. Huntington is a railroad town just on the borders of Oregon and Idaho territory.

The Crime of a Black Fiend.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 19.—A large negro, representing himself as an escaped convict, called at the house of an old widow named Mrs. Lindergreen, who, with her daughter, resides in the Red Lane neighborhood, and asked for food and clothes. Mrs. Lindergreen gave him something to eat. He replied in a very abusive and threatening manner, taking hold of the older lady. This so alarmed the young lady that she ran out of the house and hid in some bushes near by. The negro followed, overtook her, and assaulted her. A meeting was held by the neighbors, who proceeded to scour the country, and it is rumored that the negro has already paid the penalty of his crime with his life.

The Last of the Ashland Murderers.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 19.—The court of appeals having refused to reopen the case of William Neal, convicted of murder, Gov. Knott fixed Friday, February 27, for the execution. Neal is the last of the perpetrators of the Ashland murder, when two young girls were outraged and they and the brother of one of them were killed. William Ellis was hanged by a mob after confessing his guilt and implicating Neal and Ellis Craft as his associates in the crime. Craft was tried, convicted, and legally executed, and Neal is to follow. He is now confined in the jail at Mount Sterling, and he will be taken for execution to Grayson, Carter county.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 19.—A terrible accident occurred at Laclede, a small station on the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, early Friday morning. A freight train west bound was standing on the side track when another freight train pulled in on the main line east bound. The engine of the latter was about to come to a standstill when the boiler exploded. Engineer Charles Lemphart and his fireman, name unknown, were scalded severely, and the former's life is despaired of. Engineer Daily and a brakeman, who were in the cab of the other engine, were completely enveloped in escaping steam. They were horribly scalded, and their recovery is hardly expected.

FROM THE CAPITAL CITY

SENATORS BROWN AND VAN WYCK HAVE A TILT AT THE RAILROADS.

The House Leaning on Randall to Avoid an Extra Session—A Social Conflict—The Papers in the Davis Matter Before the Senate—Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The bill authorizing the president to appoint three commissioners to the international exhibition at Antwerp and appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of such commissioners was amended by the senate adding authority to appoint one commissioner to the international exhibition of patents to be held in London, and to defray the expenses of preparing a proper exhibit of American patents, and as amended was passed.

Consideration of the senate inter-state commerce bill was then resumed. Mr. Van Wyck delivered a carefully prepared and very pointed speech on the general question of the aggressions of corporations. In Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska he said the people were compelled to burn their corn for fuel, for want of an outlet at reasonable rates of transportation. The farmers of Wisconsin and Minnesota were selling wheat below the cost of production while the people in the coal mining districts of Pennsylvania were denied the privilege of providing more coal and were suffering for want of the corn burned on the prairies, and thousands in New York and other states were making shirts at three cents each and perishing for want of the wheat which in the west was being sold at prices below the cost of production. He ridiculed the senate bill as a plan to appoint seven men with salaries and expenses greater than cabinet ministers, with no power to correct abuses or right wrongs, but only to write essays. The Regan bill as it passed the house was infinitely better. It declared offences, affixed penalties and allowed the citizen to proceed for a remedy in either a state or federal court. He asserted it would be an unfortunate day when a republican senate declined to accept a measure adopted by a democratic house in the interest of the people. The senate bill was moral suasion very much watered.

After further debate Mr. Brown began a history of railroads, commencing with the "first railroad that ever ran on the face of the earth," that opened from Liverpool to Manchester, England, in 1825, and tracing their development down to the present day, dwelling especially on the vast sums which had been invested in railroads and lost by the original investors through the popular clamor for low rates. He analyzed the system of charges adopted by the railroads, depending on economic grounds, the carrying of light freights on return cars long distances at lower rates than were charged for local freights.

Mr. Morgan moved adjournment, remarking that he saw that the senator from Georgia had still considerable manuscript before him and seemed fatigued. The motion was agreed to and the senate adjourned.

The president has transmitted to the senate Gen. Sherman's historical statement on the Jefferson Davis matter, which was discussed with so much earnestness in the early part of the week, and which has already been published in full. It was laid on the table.

One of these crises is at hand in which the house of representatives has to fall back on Mr. Randall to see it through. The trouble is about the extra session of the house which the senate threatens to make necessary, and which the democrats are most anxious to avoid, and as Mr. Randall's action upon the appropriation bills is the casus belli, he has to shoulder the whole thing. The senate has found no way to coerce Mr. Randall. It took issue on the naval bill, was twice ignominiously defeated, and will be the third time. For this the senate holds Mr. Randall responsible, and justly. But by lagging and holding back on the appropriation bills until March 4, the senate can leave those measures incomplete, thus necessitating an extra session. Naturally, the democrats are exceedingly averse to this. There is an unwritten law that the session of the senate called to confirm a new president's appointments shall not make war upon the new administration in its first hours. In times of great party irritation this rule has been abandoned, but there is nothing in the present situation to bring about war at the outset. If, however, the house is called together, there is no such restraint upon it, and it would be very awkward for the democrats to find the Cleveland administration subjected to a raking cross-fire from its enemies before it had time to deploy. So, relying more entirely upon Mr. Randall's leadership than ever before, the house follows him in his management of the appropriation bills, and depends upon his resources to keep them out of the scrape of an extra session.

In a letter to the government directors accompanying the annual report of the Union Pacific railroad President Adams says the road is not pushing any legislation but will submit to whatever rules are laid down as to the methods of its meeting its obligations.

The social conflict deepens between the leading republican houses. The Blaines have made open war upon the Frelinghuysens by issuing invitations for receptions on Thursday evenings. Thursday is the Frelinghuysens' day.

Suit for Breach of Promise.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Alice Coates, of this city, has brought suit against George E. Rockwood, a Minneapolis merchant, for breach of promise of marriage, and asks \$25,000 damages. Her attorneys say that in 1881 she was a star in Minneapolis and St. Paul society, when she met Rockwood, a wealthy manufacturer. After a short courtship Rockwood asked her to marry him and she consented. The couple became intimate and Rockwood placed Miss Coates in charge of a respectable house on Third avenue and introduced her to his friends as his wife. He repeatedly refused to marry her, and last year he married the daughter of a member of his firm. Rockwood had a mortgage on Mrs. Coates' furniture, and when he heard that she had consulted her attorneys he foreclosed the mortgage and turned her into the streets. Rockwood's attorneys have entered a sweeping denial and allege blackmail. Miss Coates cannot be found.

HE WAS NOT THE ARMORER.

Fowell Clayton Denies that He Furnished the Pistols in October.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19.—The following letter was received by Chairman Springer of the investigating committee:

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13, 1885.

To the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, sitting in Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I am informed that testimony has been given before your committee to the effect that I gave deputy United States marshals pistols at the October election in Cincinnati, and advised them to use them. I wish to say I was present during a portion of the day of the election referred to, in the United States marshal's office, and upon reports coming in that deputy marshals had been assaulted and dangerously wounded in the lawful discharge of their duties by city policemen and others, I was asked by a deputy who had been detailed by the marshal to go to the voting place where said assault had been committed, what I would do were I a deputy marshal so assaulted. I replied that under such circumstances I would protect myself, even to the extent of using the weapon furnished by the U. S. marshal, if the character of the assault was such as to make it absolutely necessary.

I did not furnish deputy marshals with weapons, nor did I at any time speak to deputies about the use of weapons, except at the time and in the manner above stated.

If the committee desire my testimony upon this subject or any other of which I am cognizant concerning the said election, I will willingly appear and testify under oath.

Please submit this to the sub-committee.

Very respectfully,

POWELL CLAYTON.

Chairman Springer replied by telegraph, as follows:

"Your letter received. If you desire to appear before committee, and make statement under oath, you may do so at your own expense."

"WM. M. SPRINGER, Chairman."

UTICA'S MODERN BORGIA.

The Most Revolting Murder in the Annals of Crime.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Wm. Druse, a farmer of moderate circumstances, living in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, has been missing a month. Suspicions of murder were caused by quarrels between him and his wife. For several days it was rumored that Druse had been murdered by his wife, his body cut and burned, and the bones put into the swamp.

An axe, owned by Druse, was found in Weatherbee's pond Saturday, rolled in paper. A nephew of Mrs. Druse, named Gates, aged eighteen, has been "squeezed" by her neighbors. He confessed that Mrs. Druse shot her husband while he and his son were out, and put a rope around his neck, and compelled him to shoot also. They burned the body and buried the bones. The odor of burning flesh was noticed December 18. Mrs. Druse and Gates are under arrest.

The district attorney and coroner are conducting an examination into the death of Druse. Frank Gates, aged fourteen, nephew of Druse, living in the family, made an artless confession, showing the crime was committed December 10, and that Mrs. Druse compelled him to shoot her husband a second time, and aid her to dispose of the body. They boiled it and fed the flesh to the hogs, and buried the bones, the ashes of which were buried in the swamp. The boy says the woman cut her husband's head off and put it first in the stove. The boy acted as fireman, and had a terrible time destroying the evidence of the crime. Neighbors who noticed the unusual smoke and odor were refused admittance, and papers were kept over the windows.

Texas Sheep Killed by Cold.

DALLAS, Jan. 19.—This is the coldest spell experienced in north Texas for twelve months past. The ground is covered with snow, and frozen hard. The loss of cattle and sheep on ranches will certainly be enormous, as this is the fourth severe spell of weather within the past thirty days, one following close upon another. Many estimate the loss as high as twenty per cent. in the most exposed locality for stock, and equally as great for sheep. A report from Abilene, the centre of the live stock region of west Texas, says that matters are very gloomy. The bad weather has had a disastrous effect, especially upon sheep, thousands of which have succumbed to the cold and died on the open prairies. The Wylie Bros. alone estimate their loss at \$5,000 out of a flock of 50,000. Henry Ortman, it is estimated, has lost 1,000. Many other sheepmen have lost proportionately. Grass is scarce. The intense cold weather was unexpected, and ranchmen made little preparation for it.

Grain Thieves Caught.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 19.—James Cook, Jasper Sanders, John Murray and Charles Walker, aged from twelve to fifteen years and Pat Murray and W. Kerner, men of families have been arrested on a charge of grand larceny. For some time past they have been stealing grain and corn from elevator No. 1, and the extent of their operations cannot even be guessed at. Crawling under the elevator they had bored a hole into the floor which was kept plugged during the day. At night they would repair to the elevator, fill sacks with grain, and then plug up the hole. There are others connected with the gang who will be arrested.

He says She Shot Herself.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 19.—Jeff Caldwell, a bright negro, twenty-two years of age was lodged in jail charged with the murder of Miss Amelia Motley, a young lady residing with her parents about eight miles below this city. The tragedy occurred Thursday evening, when the girl and her sister were alone in the house. The negro claims she accidentally shot herself when he was trying to take a pistol from her.

Red River Rising Rapidly.

SHREVEPORT, Jan. 19.—Over ten inches of rain, and Red River rising rapidly. Plantations below are threatened with an overflow, and planters are preparing for it as rapidly as possible. The river danger line here has been placed by the Signal Department at 29.8 feet, and it is thought the water will go over that point, as it is raining hard and steadily in all directions.